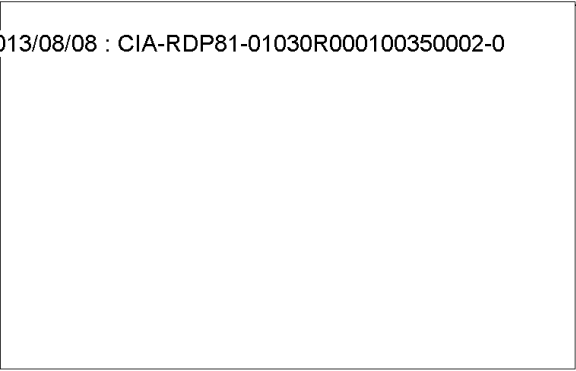


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

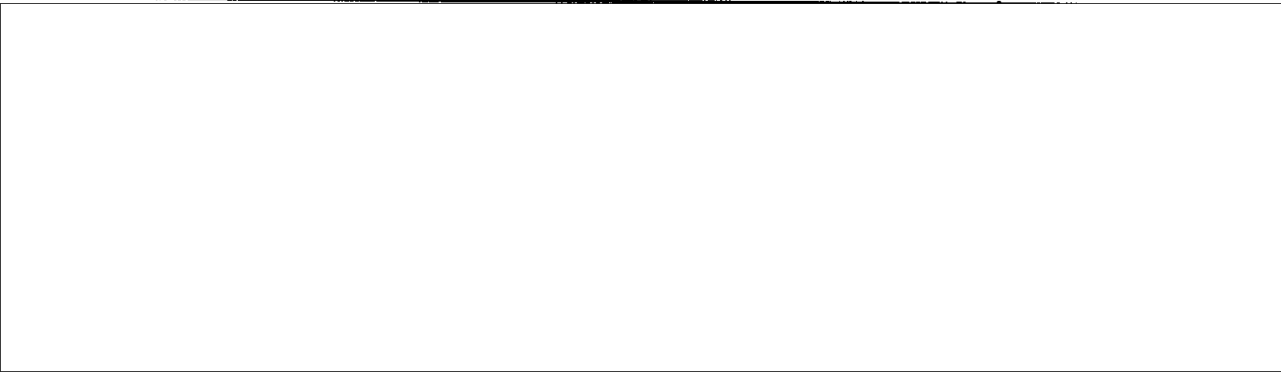
INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET

COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT NO.	<div></div>	50X1
SUBJECT	Description of the Village of Putilovo and the Surrounding Kolkhoz	DATE DISTR.	15 December 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
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PLACE ACQUIRED	Germany	REFERENCES	<div></div>	

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REPORT

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COUNTRY : USSR

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SUBJECT : Description of the Village of Putilovo
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INTRODUCTION

The village of Putilovo is shown as Point 93 on one of the area sketches I have drawn [see page 18 of Report 7]. German specialists assigned to the Design Bureau No. 3 used the address: Putilovo, Postfach 648 during the years 1946 to 1952. Actually, however, the area in which the German specialists worked and resided was part of a community which during 1948 was incorporated as the city of Krasnoarmeyskiy. Consequently, the correct address of the Design Bureau No. 3 should read Krasnoarmeyskiy, and if the address continued to read Putilovo after 1948, this was apparently because of habit alone.

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THE KOLKHOZ PUTILOVO

The village of Putilovo, approximately two kilometers from Krasnoarmeyskiy, had a population of 500 to 600. It constituted a kolkhoz which cultivated the lands surrounding the village. The kolkhoz was a separate and distinct community with its own Soviet, postal facilities, police, etc. It was not affected by the incorporation of the community of Krasnoarmeyskiy. The communal division can be demonstrated by the following incidents: One year

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the kolkhoz fell dangerously behind in the harvesting schedule, and it was necessary to rent trucks from the city of Krasnoarmeyakiy for a last minute speed-up in the collection. For this loan the kolkhoz was charged exorbitant prices. It was said that this technique was designed to prevent a repetition in harvesting delays.

3. Approximately ten per cent of the population of Putilovo is employed at the textile factory. I believe that prior approval from the kolkhoz administration was required before this outside employment could be accepted and that only one member per family unit was granted this permission. Another prerequisite for employment outside the kolkhoz was the procurement of a substitute to work on the kolkhoz. These measures apparently were necessary as the wages paid even unskilled laborers in the nearby industries were higher than those paid at the kolkhoz and that a migration away from the land was always threatening the kolkhoz.
4. The village of Putilovo had no sewage system. Electricity was available but the service was sporadic. The small gauge railroad see page 7, point 29 of Report passed on the outskirts of Putilovo and a small railroad station was located on the outskirts of the village. I do not know whether the new standard railroad line see point 89, page 17 of Report which was being constructed during the year 1952 will pass through Putilovo.
5. I have no information on the crops raised by the kolkhoz or the actual or required productivity of the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz was, however, regarded as extremely poor. Although it was supplied with a tractor station, the mechanical equipment was obsolete. Even the houses, mostly small structures, were generally in a dilapidated condition.
6. In addition to working on the kolkhoz lands, members of the kolkhoz worked on their own land which is usually in the form of a garden surrounding their homes. The product of this labor may be marketed privately. During the years 1946 to 1952 the problem of private lands became very acute. It seems that the garden land assigned to each house for personal use was large enough to supply the needs of the family and still leave a surplus. This led to an intensive working of the private lands, since its produce could be privately sold. Meanwhile, less time was devoted to working the fields of the kolkhoz. This resulted in a continuous decrease in the yield of the kolkhoz lands. The controversy was finally solved when the private lands were re-allocated and each farmer was given a smaller plot than he had held before.

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